



# DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel X.

ZATURDAG den 28sten DECEMBER, 1822.

N. 52.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

Curacao den 22sten December 1822.

**O**P heden ontvangen wy het voorts onderlyk hart zoo grievend en bedroevend bericht dat onze oudste zoon *Louis Dithmar Rammelman Elsevier*, Officier van s'Ryke Waterstaat en Publieke Werken, in den nacht van den 14den op den 15den July II. aan de gevogen eener spoedig toegenomene borstziekte, binnen s'Her-togenbosch, overleeden is, in de jeugdige leeftijd van 28 jaaren en ruim 2 maanden.

Wat wy, wiens harten noch bloeden over het verlies eener beminde dogter, by dit verlies op nieuw gevoelen, laat zich wel bezeffen, maar niet beschryven: de troostgronden van onze gezegende Godsdienst alleen strekken ons ook nu, even als by voorige verliezen van vyf dierbare kinderen tot steun, sterkte en opbeuring in gebeurtenissen waarby de ouderlyke liefde anderszins in ongeoorloofde vertwyfeling zonde weg zinken.

I. J. RAMMELMAN ELSEVIER.  
J. P. RAMMELMAN ELSEVIER,  
geboren Martinus.

Den 20sten December 1822.

KENNISGEVING.

**D**E ondergetekende, den Heer A. DE MEZA tot zyn Gevolmagtigden benoemd hebbende, verzoekt mits deze al de genen, die met hem openstaande rekening hebben, dezelve met verovenden Heer A. De Meza te veriffen.

CLEMENT LEYBA.

December 20, 1822.

NOTICE.

**T**HE undersigned having nominated Mr. A. DE MEZA for his Attorney, does hereby request all persons who have any pending accounts with him, to settle the same with the aforesaid Mr. A. De Meza.

CLEMENT LEYBA.

*Conclusion del articulo comunicado.*

Siguiese un capitulo entero y de letra muy menuda para destruir la metafora que ha usado mi capitán cuando dijo que el cuartel general de los perturbadores estaba en Baltimore y Nueva York. El tal capitulo está lleno de lindozas; que gracia, que chiste tan natural el de estos Observadores! Encanta su erudición! Con que lo que tienen los buques es Arsenal! Ven V. que cosa Señor Redactor! ¿quien lo había de decir? conque desde ahora entenderemos lo mismo por Arsenal que por cuartel general con la sola diferencia de que en el primero se trata de marina y en el 2. de ejército. Es decir que así como en los arsenales se carenan buques, en los cuarteles generales se carenaran las divisiones, los batallones, y los soldados. ¿Se podrá dar pobreza de esta especie? Si se hubiera comparado un Arsenal con un Hospital, pase; pero con un cuartel general! ¿están estos señores endiablados? cuartel general se entiende el punto de donde parten todas las disposiciones, la residencia del que manda y el centro de union de todas las operaciones y esto es lo que quiso decir muy bien dicho mi capitán, cuando escribió que el cuartel general de los perturbadores de la paz en la Costa firme y las Antillas era Baltimore y Nueva York. ¿Lo habrán entendido ya Señor Redactor? sino, se le pondrá en musica, porque hay hombres que es necesario tumbarlos para afeitarlos.

Mas dexando á parte tanta variedad como contiene el tal papel, solo me contraeré á dos cuestiones: la primera si la medida tomada por el general Morales es justa, y admitida por todas las naciones; y la 2. si en ella se causa lesión á los gobiernos extranjeros, y á sus subditos respectivos. Creo que en esto estriba toda la dificultad.

Si los SS. Observadores hubieran leído á Grocio, Puffendorf ó Vattel, sabrían que estos celebres publicistas han consignado en sus obras como máxima constante admitida en toda Europa, que una nación está autorizada para tomar con sus rebeldes cuantas medidas creas necesarias para sugetarlos, y que ninguna otra deba mezclarse en asuntos domesticos ó de familia. En los mismos autores se sienta como un axioma incontrovertible que aunque en todas las naciones reside el derecho de comercio y otros, debe entenderse siempre con tal que no dañen las demás, y este principio admitido en todos los gabinetes, no solo está consagrado por la observancia mas general sino que de él se pudieran citar muchos ejemplos. Los Ingleses por exemplo, prohiben en sus colonias la introduccion de toda manufactura, por que consideran necesario re-

servar el producto de la mano de obra para el sostenimiento de sus fabricas, y no admiten otra cosa que primeras materias. Los Holandeses conceden privilegios á sus colonos que niegan á todo extranjero ¿y quien hasta ahora ha disputado á ninguna de estas naciones el derecho de gobernar sus Estados y su casa? La España en un tiempo prohibió todo comercio con los extranjeros, y les negó el domicilio en sus dominios Americanos. Veanse las leyes de Indias, ese código de sabiduría y de ilustracion y se convencerán los Observadores de que no el Señor Morales sino la nación misma ha sancionado mucho tiempo hace esta prohibicion. En el año de 1778 se publicó el celebre reglamento del comercio libre y aunque en él se disminuyeron las prohibiciones, siempre quedó la obligacion de nombrar los extranjeros un consignatario Español y no poder permanecer mas de quarenta dias en el pais. Y pregunto, ¿ha sido rechazada alguna cosa de estas en los tratados de comercio que se han celebrado con diversas naciones? Desafío á los SS. Observadores á que me lo enseñen, y les prometo que jamás volveré á tomar la pluma en lugar del cucharón con que revuelvo mis ollas. Pues si esto es así; si toda nación tiene un derecho de gobernarse á sí misma, adoptando para ello cuantas medidas crea oportunas, ¿cuanto mas podrá hacerlo en una crisis en que ha visto practicamente que algunos extranjeros han tomado una parte muy activa en la lucha, sosteniendo la rebelion con sus caudales y con sus personas? Pero ¿que dicen los Observadores á esta doctrina indicada lo muy bastante en el papel de mi capitán? Nada, ni una palabra, y en verdad que destruirle sería lo que les daría la victoria. Y con respecto á los hechos que se les citan ¿que exponen? Nada en substancia: dicen que prescinden de la realidad de ellos; es decir que prescinden de la dificultad. ¿Raro modo de impugnar! Lo que singular la que admite semejante laxitud! Aseguro al Señor Redactor, que por este medio nada hay mas facil que salir de cualquier pantano, y lo es mas contradecir un papel que beberse un vaso de agua. Mas pasemos á la 2.ª cuestion.

Si el señor general Morales hubiera comprendido que los extranjeros introducidos en Venezuela, ya como militares, ya como comerciantes, estaban con conocimiento de sus respectivos gobiernos hubiera seguramente tratado este negocio como un asunto de gabinete remitiendolo al de España, pero á la vez que los mismos gobiernos han declarado las expediciones aunque hayan sido militares como puramente mercantiles, en que no intervienen, esta misma razon es la que salva la conducta del señor general Morales sin ofender de modo alguno á ningun gobierno, pues todo extranjero se sujeta á las leyes territoriales, desde el punto que pisa el territorio, y debe correr la suerte del partido que abraza. Las leyes de Indias están vigentes: los extranjeros no han podido introducirse en la America Española; y el que lo haya hecho desde el momento se ha sugetado á la pena de expulsion del territorio; conque no al general Morales, sino á ellos mismos deben imputarse los daños que les resulten. Con respecto á la pena de muerte de los que se hallen con las armas en la mano, es tambien con arreglo á la ley de partida. El que ayuda á los traidores incurre en la misma pena que ellos, por que si segun derecho facientes et consentientes eadem pena puniuntur cuanto mas los que ayudan con todas sus fuerzas. Bien sé que los Observadores dirán que ya Colombia es nación Independiente, porque este es su hipo, pero señores míos *nondum viatura est nolo acerbam sumere decia la zorra*. Amanecera y veremos.

Ya V. Señor Redactor estará cansado de leer y solo añadiré para hablar cuatro palabras mas pues acerca del espíritu profetico de estos señores que la porcion de sarcasmos insulsos, con que se enuncia el resto del papel, son tan despreciables, que no merecen ni tomarse el trabajo de leerlos; pero descubren muy bien quienes pueden ser los autores, por mas que se hayan encubierto con la mascara de imparcialidad, que está tan distante de ellos, como el Cabo de Hornos, de Mexico. Señores Colombianos descubranse Vds. y hablemos claros pues cuanto mas se empeñan en ocultarse mas se les conoce, y les sucede lo que á aquella moza que habiendo ido su querido á visitarla, la encontró en una accion no muy limpia, ella por disimular se sentó encima, mas el joven que era arriscado de narices conoció perfectamente lo que había, y la dijo.

¿Para que es ocultar la quisicosa  
Si así te enuncia mas, querida Rosa?

Descubranse Vds. por Dios que apuestan y a lo menos se sabrá con quienes las habemos.

¿Con que ademas de tan politicazos como aparecen los Observadores son tambien profetas y á mas embaucadores? Señor Redactor ¿V. ha visto el final del penultimo y todo el ultimo parrafo? Pues sepa V. que todo cuanto dicen que ha pasado allá en Maracaybo y lo que diz que tiene que pasar con las naciones acerca del reconocimiento de la Independencia, todo es sin genero de doda. Lo primero lo sabían cuando lo escribieron, por un correo subterráneo, que está establecido y viene con frecuencia á estos SS.; y en verdad que la experiencia ha acreditado que si no son brazos no les falta un dedo para serlo. *La huida desparorida del exercito y general Español de Maracaybo con la velocidad de un Galgo dejandolo á discrecion de los que venian por segunda vez á terminar su odia con todas las otras preciosidades, y la solitud del sepulcro en la provincia de Coro*, se han confirmado de tal manera por los papeles publicos y boletines del exercito, que admira la conformidad de la noticia con los hechos. Ya se vé si estos Observadores tienen un diablo en cada dedo.

Pues no alcanzan virtud tan peregrina

Los polvos de la Madre Celestina.

Esto es en cuanto á lo pasado; pero ¿y en cuanto á lo futuro? Apostaría un ojo con cualquiera tuerca á que se pasan noches enteras buscando por las rayas de las manos su suerte futura, así como las viejas se las pasan en verano buscando pulgas entre sus arrugas. ¿Que cosa tan graciosa será ver á estos SS. decirme uno á otro la buena ventura y apurar los secretos de la quimancia! ¿y que expectacion tan suave ver convertidos en gitanos á nuestros Cyclopes? Yo lo que siento es la muerte que tendrán si continúan en profetizar, por que diz que la de los profetas es muy sucia; pero como há de ser, con su pan se lo coman pues se empeñan en ello. Lo que si puedo asegurar es, que si sus pronósticos para la futuro son como los que han hecho para lo pasado, estamos frescos. Cada vez Señor Redactor me afirmo mas y mas en que los tales señores son Cyclopes; y mi asercion se funda en que así como un antejo al qual se le quita un vidrio, manifiesta y hace ver los objetos al reves, viendolos todos de esta suerte los Observadores, es necesario carezcan de alguno de los lentes opticos. Yo no aspiro á usurparles su espíritu profetico; pero milagrito será que me engañe.

Habiendolos descubierto y desenmascarado, nada hay mas natural que decirles quien soy yo. Aunque malo y pecador, soy Señor Redactor Ranchero de la compañía del Señor Espada, y corre un rum rum entre mis camaradas que no tengo mala sazón, especialmente para cierto guiso que yo sé, hecho con ojos de besugo. Como mi suficiencia está limitada á mi cuchar y á mis ollas V. comprenderá cuanto me escusaría de hacerme cargo de contestar á estos políticos—profetas si acaso salian fallando *ex tripode* como lo han de uso y costumbre; pero mi capitán que tiene en la memoria mas cuentos que Sancho tenía refranes, me convencio con uno que voy á referir.

Debiendo mandarse un mensajero á un cierto señor que sin embargo de su poca importancia tenia mucha vanidad, se eligió un hombre tan feo y mal formado que espantaba. En el momento que se le presentó le dijo el señor si no había en el pueblo otro mejor que mandarle; pero el enviado que era tan ladino como *seo*, le contestó: Muchos hay mejores que yo; pero los que me mandaron, se hicieron cargo que para quien era VS. sobraba conmigo. Con esto me decidí á encargarme de mi comision, y gracias á Dios he salido de ella como he podido.

A Dios Señor Redactor: pase-o V. bien y mande á su afectísimo amigo.

EL RANCHERO.

P.D. Despues de escrito el anterior, un compañero mio me ha comitido la siguiente Decima que espero tendr. V. la bondad de insertar tambien en su periodico.

DECIMA

Como todito al reves  
Lo ven los Observadores  
Encasables habladores  
Dan con la verdad al traves,  
Yo para saver lo que es  
Toda mi ciencia he apurado  
Y al fin en limpio he sacado  
A costa de mil enojos  
Ser la suma de sus ojos  
Tres enteros y un quebrado.

5112

**WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZLAAR**, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbynacht in dienst van Zijne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden, Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zee-magt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Hebben, voor de rust, goede orde en veiligheid dezer kolonien, noodig geoordeeld de genen die, wegens de betrekking waarin zij met den persoon van L. V. Ducoudray Holstein gestaan hebben, onlangs op dit eiland aangekomen, doch wederom van hetzelfde zijn vertrokken, bij deze stellig te verbieden om alhier of op eenig der onderhoorige eilanden Bonaire of Aruba te rug te keeren, als zullende zij daarop niet toegelaten maar dadelyk uit de kolonie verzonden worden, zelfs, naar bevind van zaken, tot hun vertrek toe, in hechtenis worden gebracht en gehouden; wordende dus alle schippers van vaartuigen, op dit of op de onderhoorige eilanden varende, gewaarschouwd om wel zorg te dragen geen der bedoelde personen mede te brengen, alzoo zij zich zelven daardoor zullen in ongelegenheid stellen en in de verplichting bevinden van de zoodanige derzelve welke zij mogten hebben medegebracht, terstond uit de kolonie naar elders te vervoeren.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 2den December 1822, het tiende jaar van Z. M.'s regering.  
(w. g.) **CANTZLAAR.**

Ter Ordonnantie van Zijne Excellentie,  
(w. g.) **W. PRINCE**, Gouv. Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, den 4den daar-aanvolgende.  
(w. g.) **W. PRINCE**, Gouv. Sec.

Gouvernements Secretary,  
Curaçao den 27sten December 1822.  
**DE** gewone Nieuwjaars Audientie by Zijne Excellentie den Schoutbynacht Gouverneur dezer Eilanden, zal gehouden worden op dezelfde Buitenverblyf Schoon Verbond, des morgens van Elf tot Een ure.  
De Gouv. Secretaris, **W. PRINCE.**

**WAARSCHOUWING.**  
**DE** Raad Fiscaal dezes en onderhoorige Eilanden, interdicere by deze eik en een ieder, wien het aangaan moge, om zonder autorisatie van den Schipper of Consignataris eenige goederen hoegenaamd van de gestrande brik **EENDRAGT** weg te voeren of na zig te nemen; op pene dat tegen dezelven zal worden geprocedeerd als naar regten. Gelastende daar en tegen om al het geen dat mogt geborgen worden, dadelyk ter Fiscaalaat te bezorgen; zullende daarvan het gewone bergloos worden voldaan.  
De Raad Fiscaal voornoemd,  
**RAMMELMAN ELSEVIER.**  
Fiscaalaat, den 27sten December 1822.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 27sten December 1822.  
**DE** ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Welgedelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:  
De Fransche Broden 15, en  
De Ronde Broden 16 oncen.  
Op pene als by publicatie is gestatueerd.  
Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,  
**SALOMON BULTE**, Eerste Klerk.

Den 27sten December 1822.  
**OPROEPING.**  
**DE** houders van Cognitionen van Goederen afgeleden per het Brik Schip **EENDRAGT**, Kapitein J. T. VISSER, worden mits deze opgeroepen om zich by den ondergeteekende tusschen beden en aanstaanden Maandag te vervoegen, ten einde het aan hun toekomende der gesalveerde Goederen in ontvangst te nemen; zullende dezelve anderszins op Publieke Opveiling voor Reekening van wien het mogte aangaan verkocht worden, om het totaal verderf voortekomen.  
**DANIEL BING.**

**CURACAO.**  
*Vaartuigen in en uit geklaard sedert onzelaatste*  
**INGEKLAARD—DECEMBER.**  
brik Constance, Connain, St. Jago de Cuba  
23. golet Jacobs, Craane, jr. St. Domingo  
— Merkuur, Turner, Jamaica  
— Maria, Aubin, Porto Rico  
brik Henrietta, Akkerman, New York  
golet Morgenstar, Craane, Puerto Cabello  
24. — Exgeriment, Steel, Providence  
bark Vergenoeging, Coudeville, P. Rico  
— Hope, Frytes, dito  
27. golet Maria, Walter, Puerto Cabello  
— Favorite, Van Starkenborg St. Thomas  
— Pidler, Geerish, Philadelphia  
— Drie Zusters, Peron, Puerto Cabello  
— Las Hermanas, Evertsz, Aruba  
— N. S. del Carmen Solard, Porto Rico  
**UITGEKLAARD—DECEMBER.**  
25. brik Constance, Connain, Zee  
26. golet Rouseboom, Hanzen, Hayti  
— Constance, Garth, Martinique  
— Liberat, Faig, Maracaybo

Z. M.'s brik de Zwaluwe, kapitein Bodet, kwam Dinsdag van Puerto Cabello alhier aan. Verleden Zaterdag had er omtrent Puerto Cabello een zwaren storm plaats. Vrydag avond omtrent 10 uren begon het zwaar te regenen, en dezelve hield zonder tusschenposen aan, tot omtrent hetzelfde uur van den volgende avond. Puerto Cabello is een aanmerkswaardige, schoone en veilige haven, maar Zaterdag waalde het zoo sterk uit het N. W. dat de Zwaluwe verplicht was twee ankers uit te werpen. Wy hebben geene berichten van La Guayra ontvangen, maar wy vreezen dat men uithoofde der onveilige reede aldaar, er van daar zeer onaangename berichten zal ontvangen.

De brik de Eendragt, kapitein Visser, met 80 dagen reis van Amsterdam, ondernemende, om gedurende de noorde bries die op Zaterdag waalde zonder loots binnen te komen, raakte op het rif dicht by het fort op strand, alwaar zy nu ligt. Een gedeelte der lading is gered, maar veel van dezelve is zeer beschadigd; en het is te vreezen dat het overloovende gedeelte geheel verloren is.

Met de Eendragt hebben wy Amsterdamsche en Haarlemsche Kouranten ontvangen; maar zy zijn van oudere dagteekening dan de Europeesche nieuws die wy door andere wegen ontvangen hebben, zoo dat de belangryke staatkundige berichten die dezelve behelzen reeds in de voorbaat medegedeeld zijn.

Met de Merkuur, kapitein Turner, 13 dagen reize van Jamaika, hebben wy onze geregeide Kingston nieuwspapieren tot den 5den dezer ontvangen, zy behelzen geen nieuws hoegenaamd van Zuid Amerika. Eenige weinige uittreksels geven wy hier onder.

Met de Henriette, Akkerman, die verleden Maandag met 16 dagen reis van New York alhier aankwam, ontvingen wy Kouranten tot den 4den dezer.

De brik Fame, Boss, kwam den 30sten November met 23 dagen reis, van dit eiland te New York aan. In de Mona passaat werd zy door eene gewapende schoener aan boord geklampt, en omtrent 3 uren lang aangehouden om geld te zoeken; verscheidene brieven zijn opengebroken geworden.

De brik Hippomenes, Bourne, kwam den 3den dezer, ook van dit eiland te New York aan.

Luitenant Allen, bevelhebber van de V. S. schoener Alligator, werd omtrent den 11den November dood geschoten, in eenen aanval met de boten van zyn vaartuig op 3 zeerooverschoeners, in het kanaal van de Matanzas. Hy was met twee geweer kogels doorschoten, de eene door het hoofd en de andere door de borst, toen hy bezig was zyn volk aantemoedigen hunnen plicht te doen, het welk dapperlyk uitgevoerd werd, en na een kort gevegt verlieten de zeeroovers hunne vaartuigen en zwommen naar de wal; eene schoone schoener van 80 tonnen, met een 18 pond op een spil en vier kleinere kanonnen die de overwinnaars in de Matanzas bragten werd genomen, de twee andere vaartuigen ontkwamen, door zich van hunne remen te bedienen, en de wind zeer flauw zynde. Twee van het volk van de Alligator sneuvelden, twee werden dodelyk en twee gewaaryk gewond. Verscheidene der zeeroovers sneuvelden in het gevegt en vielen verdronken by de onderneming om te ontsnappen. De zeeroover had de bloed vlag aan de mast gespykerd. Vyf Amerikaansche vaartuigen in het bezit der zeeroovers werden hernomen en ook in de Matanzas gebragt; een gedeelte der ladingen was reeds te voren geland en verkocht. Luitenant Allen werd te Matanzas met krygs eer begraven.

Eene Columbiaansche schoener met een kanon op een spil, kapitein Brotherton, en 50 man, werd onlangs in de bogt van Mexico, door eene Spaansche brik, van 14 stukken, door eene krygslust genomen. Het volk waren grootendeels Amerikanen, en waren in de Havana in eene afgezonderde gevangenis.

Z. B. M. schip de Sybille, kapitein Rowley, kwam op Maandag namiddag van Jamaika alhier aan. Nog onder zeil zynde, toen hetzelfde de haven overkruiste naar de Lagoen, vuurde het een salut, hetwelke door de artillerie kompanie beantwoord werd.

De Sybille zal ge'yk wy vernemen, van hier naar Maracaybo vertrekken, om reclame te doen voor de Britsche eigendommen, welke in handen van generaal Morales gevallen zijn, toen hy die plaats in bezit nam.

De Fransche brik de Constance, welke op den 19den dezer van Havana alhier aankwam, met 240 man, buiten de officieren aan boord, om zich by de krygsmagt van Morales te vervoegen, vertrok op Maandag naar Maracaybo.

Uit de op gisteren alhier van St. Thomas ontvangene brieven, gedagteekend 21sten dezer, bemerken wy, de neming van een Amerikaansch schip ter hoogte van La Guayra, van Londen komende, gemonteerd met 6 stukken geschut en 16 man, door de Spaansche kaper de Cora, en is te Porto Rico opgebragt. De lading van het schip bestaat zoo men zegt, in 5000 geweren, 1400 karabynen, 400 paren pistolen met dubbele loop, 50 koperen stukken, 400 vaten buskruid, kanon kogels, 100,000 ponden touw werk, een party stukken zeildoek, verscheidene reeds gemaakte stellen zeilen, een party vlaams-linnen, bramantas, militaire kleeding stukken en verscheidene andere artikels.

**DE BEZITNEMING DER PROVINTIE VAN CORO DOOR GEN. MORALES.**

*Uittreksel van eenen brief van generaal Morales aan de Spaansche Vluchtelingen op dit eiland, gedagteekend Sasarida, den 18den December 1822.*

Wensche de om de provincie van Coro van

het Columbiaansche juk te ontslaan, en weten de dat de ura Torrelles aan het hoofd van twee bataljon van 1000 man voetvolk en eenige ruitery was, vertrok ik van Maracaybo op den 25sten November met 800 man voetvolk en een detachement ruitery, welke ik dacht genoegzaam te zn voor dat oogmerk. Ik versloeg zyne voortgukte posten in Casicore, ik nam bezit van Coro op den 2den dezer, zonder een schot te doen, igevolgde de verhaaste en schandelyke vlugt de vyands. Ik vervolgde hen en wierp een voortgetrokken post van 50 man te Quebrada de Luba overhoop. Ten 11 ure op den morgen van den 5den ontmoette ik den vyand te Savana Idondas, en vond hen in bezit van eene sterke positie, ondersteund van drie batterijen, onlangs opgeworpen; wy vielen op hen aan, en overwierp hen ten eersten niettegenstaande een hardkikke tegenstand van hunne zyde, en ik verplichte hen binnen hunne batterijen behoud te zoeken. Te middernacht trok ik op de sterkste en hogste battery voort, welke Cura Torrelles ongeschaamd verlaten heeft, achter latende alles, wat op dezelve was. Ik beval de stukken welke geladen waren afgeschieten, en ging vervolgens in persoon met 6 man om de andere twee batterijen ter overgave te bewegen, welke terstond met bescheidenheid waren opgegeven: er ik bevond op dezelven 64 man, en 4 officieren van het bataljon Orinoco. Ten een ure van den morgen van den 6den was onze slagging volmaakt, en de uitslag was de vernieling en verstroying van twee Columbiaansche bataljons, de bezitnemng der geheele provincie van Coro, 150 overloopers met hunne wapens tot ons een grooter getal doden en gevangenen, 200 geweren, een party lansen, verscheidene stukken geschut met derzelve ammunitie, 13 draften scherpe patronen, paarden, muilezels, eene vlag, trommels en vele andere dingen toebehoorende aan de twee bataljons. Er bestaat geen voorbeeld van zoodanig een schrik en verstroying, waaraan ik myn gering verlies toeschryft. Ik heb twee Columbiaansche officieren\* in vryheid gesteld, op dat zy over Curaçao naar de provincie Caracas terug keren, en een verhaal geven van de schaamteloze wyze, waarin zy verlaten waren door hunnen aanvoerder Torrelles. Myne krygsmagt is merkelyk vermeerderd door overloopers van den vyand, en anderen die zich dagelyks opdoen.

Generaal Morales in zynen brief, meldt nog, dat hy toen hy dezen brief schreef op weg naar Maracaybo was, hebbende eene genoegzame magt achter gelaten om de rust in de provincie van Coro te handhaven. Men veronderstelt dat het de gedachte van den generaal was, om terstond met alle zyne magt te vertrekken, en Caracas aan te velien.

Kortelyks na den ontvangst van bovenstaande tyding, deed Z. K. M. brik de Herkules een salut, en was gezamenlyk met de schoener de Constitution fraaielyk met vlaggen versierd te viering van de gebeurtenis.

#### KINGSTON JAMAICA.

Den 2den Dec.—Op den morgen van den 27sten laatstleden verschenen ter hoogte van Baracoa, 11 zeilen, te weten: een fregat, 6 schepen, 3 brikken, en een ketch, van Cadix, met troepen aan boord, bestemd naar Vera Cruz. De ketch was binnen Baracoa gezonden, om loots voor de Golf van Mexico te bekomen. De troepen beliepen op 2000 man in het geheel.

De brieven uit Buenos Ayres te Londen ontvangen, welke tot den 30sten July loopen, behelzen het volgende uittreksel: — Gisteren kwam er van Chili een post aan, met berichten van de terugkomst van lord Cochrane, met zyn eskader te Valparaiso, alwaar hy met de grootste geestdrift ontvangen werd. Hy was in Callao Baai, en had gemeenschap met de wal, maar weigerde met San Martin eenige onderhandeling te hebben; wy zijn niet berigt wanneer hy aldaar verlaten heeft; maar het is verhaald geworden, dat zyne lordschap vryelyk zyne gedachte geeft, dat de Independenten van Lima zullen uitgedreven worden; en Cantarao heeft een bevel uitgegeven, dat de vreemdelingen die zich hunne zaak niet aantrekken, met hunne eigendommen zullen geëerbiedigd worden.

Op den 20sten November is de Sea Gull door de Panama, eene gewapende schoener onder Nederlandsche vlag, geschoten en aangeklampt ter hoogte van de oost punt. Men dacht dat dezelve de Mandeville was, welke vaartuig men byzonderlyk opzocht. De Sea Gull ontmoette kort daarna de gewapende schoener Moscow, welke het volk van eene Nederlandsche bark aan boord had, welke zy genomen en verbrand had.

De Spaansche schoener Juliana, komende van de Havana, bestemd naar St. Jago de Cuba, werd door de Patriotsche schoener generaal Montilla, van een stuk geschut en 50 man, met goederen aan boord, genomen; en op den 5den Nov. door Z. M. schip de Hyperion, aangehouden. De Generaal Montilla, welke in gezelschap van de Juliana was, is tevens door de Hyperion aangehouden en te Port Royal opgezonden.

Wy hebben bekend te maken, dat Z. M. George Frederick, koning van de Mosquito Natie der Indianen, en zyn opperbevelhebber ter zee de admiraal Bucket, in de schoener Active, van San Blas zijn aangekomen.

Den 5den Dec.—Een byzondere brief in deze stad op den 15den October van Liverpool ontvangen, meldt, dat eene expeditie uitgerust wordt te Portsmouth, om de zeeroovers in de West Indiën te keer te gaan.

\* Deze twee officieren kwamen Donderdag van Coro over Aruba alhier aan.—De Uitg.

ZEEROOVERY.

De Fransche brik de L'Azima, kap. Lauhle, kwam op den 17den September met 38 dagen reis van Vera Cruz, te Charleston aan, zy was bestemd naar Bordeaux, met 82 balen Tobasco peper, en 92 balen sarsaparilla. By de Havana was zy aangerand door eene zeeroover schoener van 3 stukken en 50 man, grootendeels Spanjaarden, en beroofde 78 seroenen cochenille, 2 seroenen indigo, 309 staven zilver, 2600 patienjes, zeilen, tuigagie, kledingstukken, &c. De Heer Waver, was ook 1700 patienjes aan kledingstukken, &c. ontstolen, en allen waren zeer slecht behandeld.

Een uittreksel van eenen brief, gedagteekend den 23sten October, die in deze stad ontvangen is, meldt:—Op Maandag kwam het Britsche fregat Hyperion kapitein Lillecrap, met de brik Lord Rodney, onder haar geleide van Jamaika alhier aan, en had de Amerikaansche brik de Planter van Philadelphia, die hy den vorigen dag ontmoet had, op sleeptouw. De Planter was by de Matanzas door twee zeeroover schoeners aangerand, en van hare zeilen, en een gedeelte harer lading beroofd, bestaande uit suiker, koffy, &c. Zy behandelden den kapitein en stuurman zeer wreed, ten einde hen te dwingen om te zeggen waar het geld verborgen was. Niets konde de vriendelyk en menschlievendheid overtreffen waarmede de Britsche kapitein deze ongelukkige lyders behandelde. De dokter van het fregat werd dadelyk aan boord gezonden om de noodige hulp te verlenen, des niettegenstaande overleed de stuurman dags na hunne aankomst alhier.

GETROUWD—Op laatstleden Zondag de Heer C. O. Rojer, met Mejufvrouw D. Wys.

OVERLEED—Op den 7den Augustus 1822, in 's Hage in den bloeyenden ouderdom van 33 jaren, de Wel. Gentreng Heer I. Kikkert, chass aangesteld als Haven Meester op dit eiland, voorheen Luitenant Adjutant van wylen Z. E. A. Kikkert.

*The Subscription to this Paper for the present year, terminates to day. The Subscribers in arrears, we regret to say, are rather numerous, but we expect they will settle our claims upon them before entering upon the Subscription for the ensuing year.*

His Majesty's brig Swallow, capt. Bodel, arrived on Tuesday, from Puerto Cabello.

A severe gale of wind was experienced at Puerto Cabello on Saturday last. On Friday evening, about 10 o'clock, it began to rain very heavy, and continued without intermission until about the same hour the following evening. Puerto Cabello is a remarkably fine and safe harbour, but on Saturday the wind blew with such violence from the N. W. that the Swallow was obliged to have two anchors down. We have had no accounts from La Guayra, but we are afraid, from the openness of the roadstead, that unpleasant intelligence of disasters occasioned to the shipping may be expected from that quarter.

The brig Eendragt, Visser, 80 days from Amsterdam, in attempting to enter the harbour, without a pilot, during the northerly breezes that prevailed on Saturday evening, got ashore on the reef, close to the battery, where she now lies. A part of the cargo has been saved, but much of it is in a damaged state, and it is feared the remainder will be totally lost.

We received Amsterdam and Harlem papers, brought by the Eendragt, to the 24th September; they are of so much older date than the European intelligence received through other channels, that we have already anticipated the political news of interest they contain.

By the Mercury, Turner, 13 days from Jamaica, we received our regular files of Kingston papers to the 5th inst. They contain very little news whatever from South America. A few extracts are given below.

By the Henrietta, Akkerman, which arrived on Monday, 16 days from New York, we received papers to the 4th inst.

The brig Fame, Boss, 23 days from this island, arrived at New York on the 30th November. In the Mona Passage she was boarded by an armed schooner, and detained about three hours, overhauling for money; several letters were broken open.

The brig Hippomenes, Bourne, also from this island, arrived at New York on the 3d inst.

Lieutenant Allen, commanding the United States schooner Alligator, was killed about the 11th November, in an attack with the boats of his vessel, on three piratical schooners in the channel of the Matanzas. He was pierced with two musket balls, one in the head, and the other in the breast, whilst in the act of encouraging his men to do their duty, which they gallantly performed; and after a short contest the pirates abandoned their principal vessel, and swam to the shore, a fine schooner of 80 tons, with an 18 pr. on a pivot, and 4 smaller guns, which the victors carried into Matanzas. The two other vessels escaped by making use of their oars, the wind being light. Two seamen of the Alligator were killed, two mortally wounded, and three severely. Several of the pirates fell in the action, and others were drowned in endeavouring to escape. The pirate had the bloody flag nailed to the mast. Five American vessels, in possession of the pirates, were retaken, and carried also into Matanzas; a part of their cargoes had been previously landed, and sold. Lieut. Allen was buried at Matanzas with the honors of war.

A Columbian schooner, of one pivot gun, capt. Brotherton, and 50 men, was lately captured in the Bay of Mexico, by a Spanish brig of 14 guns, through stratagem. The crew are principally Americans, and were in solitary confinement in the Havana.

His Britannic Majesty's ship Sybille, captain Rowley, arrived here on Monday afternoon, from Jamaica. Whilst under sail, passing up the harbour into the Lagoon, the Sybille fired a salute, which was reciprocated by the artillery company.

The Sybille, we understand, proceeds from this to Maracaybo, for the purpose of claiming the British property which fell into the hands of general Morales when he took possession of that place.

By the Sybille we learn, that his grace the duke of Manchester, governor of Jamaica, arrived at Kingston on the 8th inst. in the ship John Shand, from England.

The French brig Constance, which arrived here on the 19th inst. from Havana, with 240 men on board, besides officers, to join the forces of general Morales, sailed on Monday for Maracaybo.

Letters received here yesterday from St. Thomas, dated the 21st inst. announce the capture of an American ship off La Guayra, from London, mounting 6 guns, with 16 men, by the Spanish privateer schooner Cora, and carried into Porto Rico. The cargo of the prize is reported to consist of 5000 muskets, 1400 carabines, 400 pairs double barreled pistols, 50 pieces brass ordnance, 400 barrels gun powder, cannon balls, 1000 quintals cordage, a great many bolts of canvas, several sets of sails ready made, a quantity of sheeting, bramantes, military clothing, and various other articles.

OCCUPATION OF THE PROVINCE OF CORO BY GENERAL MORALES.

*Extract of a letter from general Morales, to the Spanish Emigrants in this island, dated Saragida, December 13, 1822.*

"Wishing to free the province of Coro from the yoke of Columbia; and knowing that the Cura Torrelles was at the head of two battalions, consisting of 1000 infantry, and a few cavalry, I marched from Maracaybo on the 25th November, with 800 infantry, and a detachment of cavalry, which I considered to be a sufficient force for that purpose. I defeated his advanced posts in Casicure—occupied Coro on the 2d inst. without firing a shot, in consequence of the precipitate and shameful flight of the enemy. I followed in pursuit of them, and destroyed an advanced post of 50 men at Quebrada de Cuba.—At 11 o'clock in the morning of the 5th I came up with the enemy at Savana Redonda, and found them occupying a strong position, supported by three redoubts, with artillery mounted on them, which had been lately thrown up; they were charged and immediately overthrown, notwithstanding an obstinate resistance, on their part, and obliged to fly for safety to their redoubts. At 12 o'clock the same night, I advanced upon the strongest and most elevated of the redoubts, which the Cura Torrelles had shamefully abandoned, leaving behind every thing it contained. I ordered the guns, which were left charged, to be fired, and with only 6 men proceeded in person to summon the other two redoubts to surrender, which were immediately given up at discretion, and were found to contain 64 men, and 4 officers, of the battalion Orinoco. At one o'clock in the morning of the 6th our success was complete, and the result has been the destruction and dispersion of two Columbian battalions, the occupation of the whole province of Coro, 150 deserters with their arms to our standard, a greater number killed and taken prisoners, 200 muskets, a quantity of lances, several pieces of artillery with their ammunition, 13 cargoes of ball cartridge, horses, mules, a stand of colours, drums, and many other articles belonging to the two battalions.—Never has such a panic and dispersion been witnessed, to which I attribute the small loss sustained on our side. I have set at liberty two Columbian officers,\* that they may return to the province of Caracas by way of Curaçao, and give an account of the shameful manner in which they were abandoned by their leader Torrelles. My forces have been considerably augmented by deserters from the enemy, and stragglers, who daily present themselves."

General Morales in his letter adds, that he was at the time of writing on his return to Maracaybo, having left a sufficient force to maintain tranquillity in the province of Coro. It is supposed to be the intention of the general to proceed immediately, with all his disposable force, to commence operations on the province of Caracas.

Shortly after the receipt of the above intelligence H. C. M. brig Hercules fired a salute; and, together with the schooner Constitution, was handsomely decorated with flags, in celebration of the event.

KINGSTON JAMAICA.

Dec. 2.—Eleven sail of vessels, viz. one frigate, six ships, three brigs, and a ketch, from Cadiz, with troops, and bound to Vera Cruz, made their appearance off Barracoa on the forenoon of the 27th ult. The ketch was sent into Barracoa to procure pilots for the Gulph of Mexico. The troops amounting to about 2000 of all grades.

\* These two officers arrived here on Thursday, from Coro, by way of Aruba.—Ed.

Letters from Buenos Ayres to the 30th July, received in London contain the following extract:—"Yesterday arrived from Chili, with information of the return of lord Cochrane with his squadron to Valparaiso, where he has been received with the greatest enthusiasm. He was in Callao Bay, and communicated with the shore, but refused to have any correspondence with San Martin: we are not informed the day on which he left there, but it is reported here that his lordship gives his opinion freely that the Independents will be driven out of Lima, and Cantarac has issued a bando that all foreigners, not taking part in their cause, will, with their property, be respected in Lima.

The Sea Gull was fired at and boarded off the East End on the 20th Nov. by the Panamena privateer schooner, under Dutch colours, she having been supposed to be the Manderille, which vessel was particularly enquired for.—The Sea Gull shortly after fell in with the privateer schooner Moscow, which had on board the crew of a Dutch sloop, that she had taken and burnt.

The Spanish schooner Juliana, from the Havana bound to St. Jago de Cuba, with sundries, taken by the Patriot schooner General Montilla, of one gun and fifty men, and detained on the 5th Nov. by his majesty's ship Hyperion, has arrived at Port Royal. The General Montilla, which was in company at the time of the detention, was also detained by the Hyperion, and ordered for this port.

We have to announce, that his majesty George Frederick, king of the Mosquito nation of Indians, and his chief naval commander, admiral Bucker, arrived in the schooner Active, from San Blas.

Dec. 5.—A private letter, received in this city from Liverpool, of the 15th October, mentions, that an expedition was fitting out at Portsmouth to proceed against the pirates in the West India seas.

PIRACIES.

The French brig L'Azima, capt. Lauhle, arrived at Charleston on the 17th September, in 38 days from Vera Cruz, bound to Bordeaux, with 82 bags Tobasco pepper and 92 bales sarsaparilla. She was boarded off the Havana by a piratical schooner of 3 guns and 60 men, principally Spaniards, and robbed of 78 seroenes cochenille, two seroenes indigo, 300 bars of silver, 2600 dollars, sails, rigging, provisions, cloathing, &c. Mr. Waver, a passenger, was also robbed of 1700 dollars, cloathing, &c. and ill treated.

An extract from a letter received in this city, dated October 28, says—On Monday the British frigate Hyperion, captain Linlicrap, arrived with the brig Lord Rodney, under convoy, from Jamaica, and having in tow the American brigantine Planter, of Philadelphia, with which she fell in on the preceding day. The Planter had been boarded off the Matanzas by two piratical schooners, and plundered of her sails and a part of her cargo, which consisted of sugar, coffee, &c. They treated the captain and mate with great cruelty, in the hope of inducing them to tell where the money was stowed. Nothing could surpass the kindness and humanity evinced by the British captain to the unfortunate sufferers. The surgeon of the frigate was immediately sent on board to render such assistance as was necessary, notwithstanding which the mate died the morning after their arrival here.

MARRIED—On Sunday last, Mr. C. O. Rojer, to Miss D. Wys.

ARTICLE COMMUNICATED.

TRANSLATION.

MR. EDITOR,

The decree issued by general Morales at Maracaybo, has given rise to a diplomatic warfare, carried on through the medium of your Gazette; this campaign, as long as it is directed by men of enlightened views and with becoming moderation and dignity, far from affecting our physical existence, expands the bounds of literary knowledge in state-affairs, not within the common reach of all; but if deviating from these sacred principles, they should brandish the weapons of animosity and hatred, substituting opprobrious rant for sound logic, the gashes inflicted on honor, would be a hundred times more fatal and deleterious than those of steel and lead, and the consequences thereof highly derogatory to the national decorum:—this conflict is not one of these in which the superiority of forces, craftiness and military sagacity, ensure success; nay, reason and justice alone decide the victory; and the impartial public seal it with their verdict.

To the public jury, therefore, the following criticism is directed, who will best judge of the sinister means adopted by the Spaniards to elude a thorough explanation of the nefarious matter in question; we are not the offsprings of Iberia; and how happy that we are not; for the war which she is carrying on against COLUMBIA is rather desperate, in as much, that the first European powers have already acknowledged the tri-colored flag; neither are we citizens of the United States, and we are sorry indeed to say so, because their country has been the north of civilization and happiness in the new world, and it were highly desirable to be members of that powerful family; hence we cannot be taxed of partiality—nor are the U. S. in want of our miserable organs to back their cause; our province is, to speak the language of disinterested truth; and having thus premised, we go on to our task.

By the 1st art. of the decree aforesaid, all



foreigners are doomed to death, who are in any manner concerned against the Spanish nation, its government, subjects, &c.

By the 2d all are doomed to hard labor for 3 years, who are taken in Colombia, engaged in mercantile or private avocations.

Roused by this decree, capt. R. T. Spence, of the U. S. sloop of war Cyane, senior officer of the U. S. navy in the West Indies, addressed himself immediately in a letter to general Morales (duly protesting against the execution of the said decrees) which was inserted in the Curaçao Gazette; it cannot be denied that the public here was on the very tiptoe of expectation, to see an official answer to that important document; but lo! how great was their astonishment to read an ill-coined article by one so styled Carlos Espada, officer in the Spanish army, who arrogated to himself the liberty of stalking forth, in direct usurpation, not only of the attributes belonging exclusively to the commander in chief, but likewise of those of the national sovereignty, in defiance of the Spanish senior naval officer, then in port; from the tenor of this article, it has not unjustly been deducted, that either the author is not a native of Spain, or that he is very little acquainted with his own language, for instead of *arrogating* he uses the word *abrogating*, the former implying to assume or usurp, and the latter to repeal or annul; but to the purpose:

It is asserted by Mr. Espada that an officer in the Spanish army, is entitled to an equal right of answering a naval commander as this latter of addressing himself without proper authority, to a Spanish commander in chief; that capt. Spence is not duly authorised to act as he did, is not to be supposed; but whether he is or not matters little in this case; the fact is, that the answer to an official communication of so delicate a nature, devolved on the general in chief or his second in command, and by no means on a subaltern officer—who by encroaching on their rights, tacitly marked them out for blockheads—embarked himself in a perilous undertaking—exposed the character of his nation—incur the penalties entailed on the usurpation of jurisdictions beyond his sphere—and attracted upon himself the ordeal of a court martial and condign and exemplary punishment agreeable to military regulations—and all this, for being unacquainted with the relative rank and attributes of a senior and an inferior officer, although belonging to different corps.

We will now, as we proceed, behold captain Spence, on the onset, aver, that general Morales' decree is most bloody and despotic against foreigners; now for a good answer:—"these foreigners," Mr. Espada says, "are a horde of revolutionaries and disturbers of public peace, who assail and plunder Spaniards by the most atrocious piracy, and whose head quarters are at Baltimore and New York," although we never heard of vessels having head quarters; in speaking of these latter, Mr. E. deviates from the common track and loses sight of those peaceable foreigners, to whom the 2d article of general Morales' very decree alludes, in order to create confused ideas in the mind of the vulgar;—we do not consider his talents adequate to the undertaking, and the limits we have prescribed to ourselves, will not admit of our enlarging on the subject of piracy—which we hope, some other hand will do in its proper place and season, to the peculiar credit of the individuals and the government of the United States.

Captain Spence further states, that all nations will rise up against the incursions of barbarism and military despotism; "why," answers this great man, "we glory that there are still Spanish chieftains in America, capable of maintaining our national dignity;" and is this a proper refutation of the preceding proposition? is this the way of vindicating the conduct of the fellow who has declared war of death to all nations? is this the means of convincing public judgment? but he goes on digressing on general Miranda, Decoudray, and W. D. Robinson, Esq. as individuals protected by the U. S. in behalf of COLUMBIA, and on the sloop of war Bolivar (formerly the Hercules) and brig Vencedor, lately arrived at La Guayra from New York; the futility of similar remarks, will appear from the consideration, that no government can properly obstruct the wheels of commerce, the principal palladium of every state—and that it is on this account that the law passed 3d March 1817, was repealed in the U. S. whereby the establishment of Amelia Island, where the agents of Mexico designed the fabric of their emancipation, were done away with. But the protest of capt. S. was made in behalf of all nations: why then stick solely to the Americans? again, did not Russia fit out an expedition, consisting of 9 ships of the line and 6 or 7 frigates to bring out the hostile troops of Spain against COLUMBIA? and why does not COLUMBIA withhold her good will towards Russia? were not several men of war built in France for the same purpose? did not England supply the army brought out by general Morillo? and why does not COLUMBIA resent? because she is well aware that in coping with her oppressors, she has no right to make war on all nations, as the Spaniards in their impotence are practising; nay she reserves her military valor and virtues for Spaniards, and none but Spaniards, wherever these are met with.

Capt. S. makes general Morales responsible for his proceeding towards the individuals of foreign nations "Yes," rejoins Mr. Espada, "to his nation and to the civilized world he is answerable for the same;" from this we would infer, that foreigners shall be tried according to the laws of nations; but the charm is soon dispelled, as he proceeds to tell us on the

subject of the robberies, cruelties and oppression, "that all nations will approve the same, as not being exercised against any particular government, but against adventurers;" but whom does he call adventurers? perchance those respectable and wealthy merchants who by trading in Columbia promote the commercial interests of their country? and shall their government leave them unprotected from the shafts of persecution? Nay, never: witness the energetic precedent established by that of Curaçao: the others will follow in rotation.

"The war, adds capt. Spence, is a dire calamity, and more so when accompanied by unnecessary acts of cruelties. Mr. Espada acknowledges the axiom, but rejoins, that "the contest on the Main is carried on by foreigners, not natives; otherwise the laws of nations would be strictly adhered to; not so with foreigners." The world knows that South America in the declaration and support of her political transformation was left alone and cast upon her own resources: that to her firmness and perseverance is due the extermination of the tyrants: that her bravery alone purged her soil of the 15,000 men brought out by Morillo, and made this general and his satellites disappear; that her valor, in short, consolidated the charter of her liberty and independence: and that as regards vessels and warlike stores ordered from the U. S. or elsewhere, to repulse the encroachment of bloodhounds, who may attempt to devour her, it is the common means of self defence, resorted to by every power on earth, and by Spain herself, with this difference, however, that she has to go about begging for God's sake, and obtaining it as a species of alms, in order to persevere as she is doing in a tenacious and foolish contest.

Capt. S. somewhere hints about the inutility of the royal troops in COLUMBIA, and inadvertently on the robberies and cruelties committed; Mr. Espada pretty much forgets in its proper place to explain this point; but let us hear him now twisting it round, and asserting, that "those very troops shall combat against public disturbers;" well, may it be so, but among themselves and every where else but in COLUMBIA; and in regard to the cruelties referred to, he affirms, that "it were best for capt. Spence to turn his attention towards the pirates of the U. S. who are waging a direful war against Spain."† This in sound logic, is a plain and categorical avowal, whereby the Spaniards give to understand, that they are rogues and barbarians, but that the citizens of the U. S. are so too: whether this imputation may be justly applied to the U. S. remains still undecided, for where are the proofs? but that the Spaniards are obnoxious to the charge, Mr. Espada himself avows it, although with disgrace to himself and his nation—no one being warranted to imitate the example of criminal proceedings.

Capt. S. insinuates, "that whoever sheds innocent blood unnecessarily, acquires not the laurel of the brave, but the reputation of a miscreant;" now for the answer: "No, never will Spanish soldiers stain their swords with innocent blood; they are as brave in the field as MERCIFUL with the vanquished;" indeed, it requires more than common impudence and gross ignorance to lay down this assertion; let us fairly ask; what mercy has been displayed on the discovery of the new world? what mercy in the Netherlands? in Granada with the Mahomedan king Robadilla? in America during the last 12 years? ay! such MERCY as fills a dark page in the annals of their history.

Respecting the blockade, capt. S. observes, that it has never been enforced agreeable to the laws of nations: the bold captain replies, "that every nation has a positive right to blockade the coasts of its enemy" this actually appears unquestionable, but then it should be *de facto*, and applicable to articles of contraband only; otherwise the commercial interests of nations, would be trifled with; to support his argument, he further quotes several instances of blockade,‡ all of which is perfectly old with us, but which have been respected only when duly enforced; here again he starts into various puerile and insignificant reflections: among others that the war on the main is not between two individual nations, but should be looked upon merely as a measure of political coercion on the part of Spain, to force some of her rebellious provinces to submission. Strange situation! the same might then be applied in favor of the Saracens, whose yoke Spain shook off after a slavery of 800 years; whose right of dominion was established on principles more solid than that of Spain over South America, scarcely commenced 3 centuries ago; what takes place now in COLUMBIA, is nothing but the repetition of the same political events; but so ignorant are the Spaniards, that they do not look upon the U. S. as a nation, because she is a republic; and biased by this same principle, will not acknowledge South America as one; how strange, how passing strange, to hear Spaniards talk of political measures!!

Capt. Spence then, avers, that the restitution of damages suffered by the commercial community in the U. S. will one day be demanded; his

• This is a downright falsehood; for how many acts of savage cruelties have been recorded long before any foreigner had taken the part of the Columbians?

† On the contrary—the national vessels of the U. S. called pirates, are destroying the real pirates on the coast of Cuba, and wherever they are found.

‡ This is no more the production of his own pate, than the composition of the refutation itself, to which we understand, he has simply condescended to lend his signature.

opponent says "no, they shall not be restituted, they were just, and served to make up for piracies committed by Baltimore gangs;" he further calls the armed vessels of COLUMBIA "pirates, whose crews are Americans," and to reach the very acme of delirium, threatens the U. S. in case of an open war with Spain (which he says he would prefer,) with "a swarm of privateers to annoy their commerce;" this is forthright Spanish arrogance, and nothing but Spanish arrogance—but let us with his own weapon forthwith attack and overthrow him; he complains that Columbian privateers leave them no rest, and that they have not the means of preventing it—and how does he dare to challenge the first power in the new world, which has kept Europe within its proper bounds? alas, poor Yorick! next he complains of an unfriendly, nay hostile conduct on the part of the U. S. well then, if Spain is so powerful as he assures her to be, why not check them instead of his weeping over their deeds, and enjoining captain Spence to interfere with his government in behalf of the treaty between H. C. M. and the U. S. in 1819? "if this can be obtained," says he, "why then Spain would fain open the ports of Venezuela to American commerce." How truly ridiculous it is to presume that the United States would stoop to receive favors from Europe, which of right and justice are lavished upon them by their brethren of the southern hemisphere!

To conclude his protest, capt. Spence calls upon Spain to be responsible for every act of aggression against American lives and properties—Espada advises him to direct his protest towards his own government, whom it behoves to repress the licentiousness of its citizens, and makes the Spanish general in chief in his turn protest against all and whomsoever, but especially against the U. S. whose agency and forces are employed against Spain in the provinces under his command; this rant appears indeed to have its source in a bedlam—the pupil and the master, the subject and the sovereign, are all one and the same;—thanks to the Lord, we now know what we were ignorant of, that general Morales is dependent on the dictates of the eminent Don Espada, who has already laid down the line of conduct which he must observe: what kind of government is this! what sort of crooked-back tyrants? indeed the modern barbarians are still in the belief that this is the epoch of Certe's and Pizarro; but pray, where are the provinces which he begs to be under his command? perchance, they are like Sancho Panza's; but one imitator of Cervantes, and we have excellent materials for a new Don Quixote in COLUMBIA, much more funny yet, than those of la Mancha and Cantabria—provinces under his command!! ay! in the space of his imagination! the jurisdiction which he actually holds in one or two places, is as precarious and temporary as that of highway robbers in large cities; he has scarcely bought the possession of Maracaybo at a dear rate—and lo! he is now about taking to flight before those who are going to punish his boldness, in search of a tomb in the province of Core.

Again, the statistical author perorates with a repetition that the contest exists not between one nation and another, but that it is a family discord, which by the measures already adopted, will very soon cease, to the satisfaction of all parties, and of the whole commercial world, without foreign aid and assistance; we look upon this as a fiction; otherwise we would say, that the fool does at the end what the wise men in the beginning; no Mr. Espada, the general suffrage is in favor of an acknowledgment of Columbian independence; this is the only measure which must be taken to stop the source of all the evils alluded to; this done, and all is concluded; if not, all nations combined will take up the defence of the South American cause; a judge often protects a child oppressed by his parents, and they as judges in this case, will know to repress the obstinacy of her who styled herself mother country, "Spain" says Mr. Espada, "gave freedom to Europe when it was bound to the ear of a despot; and will reconquer Venezuela and bring it back to her former bounds." This impudence is a Spanish characteristic; the whole world is aware, that were it not for all Europe, Spain would have fallen!! and that if Spain could not keep Venezuela under her control, how can she now reconquer it? the author is really ridiculous—and not less so, that of the NOTE, who supposes capt. Spence influenced by spurious Spaniards in this island. The American commander is well known to possess sufficient energy in himself to support the rights of his nation—unlike the Spanish officers who know not their duty, while Spain, divided by factions, is tottering, in doubt still by what sovereign and laws she shall be governed—spurious Spaniards indeed are those—the Americans are not Spaniards; hence they cannot attempt to disturb the tranquillity of this island, which may be rather the case with the Spaniards, who look upon it as their only rallying point from the horrors of the Spanish Main, and as a place from which they derive more comfort and advantage than from wretched Spain; but against the worthy sons and citizens of which, however, they turn their steel, and doom them to capital punishments as a reward for such important services, and to incur a forfeiture of all their properties, in case of barely expressing themselves against the subjects of the Spanish government. The encomiums heaped on Mr. Espada by the author of the note, are as puerile as they are insignificant, and his threats like the barking of dogs at the moon, which can neither affect her motion, nor obscure her splendor.

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